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BULLETIN  
OF THE  
TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB.

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§ 118. **New Species of Plants, chiefly New Mexican.**

By EDWARD LEE GREENE.

**TALINUM CONFERTIFLORUM.**—Root perennial, thick, fleshy and more or less branching; stems several, branching and leafy; leaves fleshy, terete or nearly so, an inch or more long; peduncles leafless, slender, 3-5 inches high, each bearing a crowded cyme at the summit; bracts subulate; sepals ovate, with thickened, purple tips; corollas small, apparently white; stamens 5; capsules triquetrous; seeds small.

Collected in the Pinos Altos Mountains in 1880, by the writer in too advanced a state, and distributed under the name "*T. parviflorum*, Nutt." Dr. Gray afterwards informed me, from Kew., that it was not that species, but probably a new one; and now I have a specimen from Mr. Rusby, collected this year in the Mogollon Mountains, showing the five-stamened flowers.

The species, except as regards the number of stamens, and the compact cymes, is much like the Eastern *T. teretifolium*.

**SAXIFRAGA FRAGARIOIDES.**—Cespitose, the short, much-branched caudex thick, woody and clothed with the dark brown, persistent, petioles of preceding seasons; leaves an inch or more long, cuneate-obovate, entire below the middle, above coarsely and deeply toothed, the under surface pale, the upper dark green, with a few scattered hairs along the five prominent veins, some short, minute, glandular ones on both surfaces, and the margins sparingly ciliolate; petioles  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long, dilated at base; scape rigid, a span high, glandular-hirsute, naked, or with one or more small leaves below; cymes subtended by small, lanceolate bracts, and arranged in a narrowly thyrsiform panicle; flowers 3 lines broad; petals spatulate, greenish, a third longer than the ovate-lanceolate, spreading sepals, persistent; carpels distinct nearly to the base.

High mountains west of Mt. Shasta, California, August, 1881. One of several most charming novelties brought in from that interesting, but not very new region, by that most zealous and careful collector, C. G. Pringle, Esq.

The leaves of this fine saxifrage are a most precise imitation of the leaflets of the common wild strawberry, both as regards their form, color, texture, and even size.

**RIBES (RIBESIA) MOGOLLONICUM.**—Glabrous and sparingly glandular, 6-10 feet high; leaves 1-3 inches wide, 5-lobed; the lobes triangular, doubly serrate; petioles one inch long; racemes few-flowered, subcapitate, on erect peduncles which surpass the petioles; bracts rhombic-ovate, the lowest somewhat spatulate, their margins glandular; flowers small; ovaries clothed with stalked glands; calyx-tube very short; sepals ovate-oblong, campanulate-spreading, greenish and marked with dark green or purplish veins; petals white, spatulate, very small; berry smooth, black, edible.

Deep, cold ravines near the summits of the Mogollon Mountains. Collected by the writer in flower in April, 1881; also observed in fruit, in the same locality at a later date by Mr. Rusby. The foliage has some of the odor of the English black currant, and the nearest ally of the species is *R. floridum* of the Eastern States, from which it is readily distinguished by its short racemes on erect peduncles.

PRIMULA RUSBYI.—Green and glabrous except the upper portion of the pedicels and the base of the calyx, which are densely white-mealy; leaves thin, spatulate-oblong, 2-4 inches long, pale beneath, the margins rather strongly denticulate; scape 6-10 inches high, slender, 6-10-flowered; bracts of the involucre ovate- or lanceolate-subulate 2-5 lines long; pedicels  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches; calyx ovoid-campanulate, the triangular-subulate lobes much shorter than the tube; corolla deep purple with yellow eye; the obcordate lobes 4-5 lines long, each bearing a small, subulate, central tooth; the tube narrowly funnelform, twice as long as the calyx; root a rather dense tuft of somewhat fleshy fibres.

On rich, moist slopes, near the summits of the Mogollon Mountains in New Mexico, August, 1881. Collected by Mr. H. H. Rusby, whose zealous labors amid so many dangers and difficulties as attend all botanizing in that field, are now crowned by the discovery of so splendid a new species, as rarely falls to the lot of any botanist, now-a-days, to find. Since the discovery of *Primula Parryi* of the Colorado Mountains, that superb species has held an unquestioned title to the first rank, in point of beauty, among American species of this elegant genus. In *P. Rusbyi* it has a formidable rival. This plant, while having corollas fully as large, and as richly colored, has a more slender and graceful habit; moreover, its calyces and pedicels, so conspicuously white-farinose, contribute much to its beauty. Being indigenous to both a lower latitude and a less altitude than *P. Parryi*, it would doubtless be much more easily brought into cultivation, when it could not fail to take rank among the most admired members of this favorite family.

PHACELIA COERULEA.—Near *P. crenulata*, which in foliage and pubescence it closely resembles, but taller, 1-2 feet high, commonly with a few erect branches from near the base; corollas less than half as large, 2-3 lines broad, pale blue; styles and stamens not exerted; seeds 4, barely one-third as large as in *P. crenulata*, almost linear in shape, minutely reticulated; fresh herbage with a sharp mephitic odor.—*P. crenulata* of the Synoptical Flora in part, but not of Bot. King.

Southern New Mexico and Arizona; common in rocky canyons, and on precipitous mountain sides. True *P. crenulata*, Torr., common in the same region, is found only on open plains or grassy hillsides, and differs in its twice larger, deep violet corollas and long-exserted styles and stamens, as well as in its lower and stouter habit. The circumstance which led to the distinguishing of the two species was the striking difference in odor of the fresh herbage. *P. crenulata* has a heavy, sickening, canine odor; *P. coerulea* has the sharper, but less offensive smell of the skunk.

URTICA GRACILENTA.—Annual, 3-6 feet high, simple, or sparing-

ly branched from the base, nearly glabrous, and with scattered bristles; leaves thin, the lower orbicular-, the middle ones rhombic-ovate, and the uppermost ovate-lanceolate, mostly acute, and all very coarsely and incisely toothed, 3-4 inches long on very slender petioles two-thirds as long; stipules small, lanceolate; racemes slender, nearly equalling the petioles.

This remarkable nettle I first saw in the Mimbres Mountains of New Mexico, in the month of May, 1877. Again, early this year I found dead stems of it, fully six feet high, in canyons of the Mogollones in the same Territory. Still later, in the herbarium of Mr. Lemmon at Oakland, I observed dried specimens of very young plants, collected in the Santa Cataline Mountains of Arizona in the spring of 1880. Mr. Rusby has more recently sent me, from the Mogollones, specimens in flower, collected in August of this year. It appears to be dioecious; at least my specimens show only male flowers.

*ZYGADENUS PORRIFOLIUS*.—Bulb oblong, an inch or more long, with white outer coats; stem 2 feet high; leaves thin, pale, somewhat glaucous, 3-6 lines wide and a foot or more long; raceme simple, or below sparingly branched, rather loosely flowered; bracts ovate-lanceolate, green and glaucous; pedicels  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 inch long; flowers small, nodding; perianth adnate, and persistent upon the capsules until the ripening of the fruit; segments broad, 3 lines long, greenish, none of them unguiculate or much contracted at base; gland elongated, truncate or obcordate; capsule 6-8 lines long.

Mogollon Mountains, near the summits, 1881. The pale and soft, garlic-like leaves, and the last season's dead stems bearing empty capsules, were observed by myself last April. The specimen, in flower, from which the description is drawn, was collected by Mr. Rusby in August.

### § 119. New Ascomycetous Fungi.\*

By J. B. ELLIS.

*PEZIZA (DASYSCYPHA) MELEAGRIS*.—Sessile among the loosened fibres of the wood, brownish-purple, spherical at first and tardily expanding, .003' in diameter, clothed externally and the margin fringed with purplish, sparingly-septate, minutely-roughened hairs, which are attenuated and lighter colored above so that the marginal fringe appears nearly white; disk dull white; asci sessile, oblong-cylindrical, .002' x .00025'; paraphyses stout, 2-3-septate and abruptly pointed above; sporidia simple, hyaline, oblong, .0003' x .0001', mostly collected in the upper part of the asci.

On weather-beaten wood. May. (No. 71.)

*PEZIZA (DASYSCYPHA) CENANGIOIDES*.—Sessile, urceolate then expanded, .003' in diameter, clothed externally and the margin fringed with brown, rough, septate hairs; disk dull white; asci cylindrical, .0025' x .00025'; paraphyses stout, septate below, scarcely thickened above, obtuse; sporidia 8, fusiform, hyaline, straight or slightly curved, and mostly narrowed at one end, .0006'-.0007' long.

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\* Collected in Pleasant Valley, Utah, by S. J. Harkness during the spring and summer of 1881. (Station about 6,000 feet above the level of the sea.)